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UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
FRESNO DIVISION

In re	}	Case No. 11-19074-B-13
Kathryn Diane Crow,		DC No. MHM-1
Debtor.		

**MEMORANDUM DECISION REGARDING TRUSTEE'S  
OBJECTION TO CONFIRMATION OF CHAPTER 13 PLAN**

This disposition is not appropriate for publication. Although it may be cited for whatever persuasive value it may have (see Fed. R. App. P. 32.1), it has no precedential value. See 9<sup>th</sup> Cir. BAP Rule 8013-1.

Deanna K. Hazelton, Esq., appeared on behalf of the chapter 13 trustee, Michael H. Meyer, Esq.

Gary L. Huss, Esq., appeared on behalf of the debtor, Kathryn Diane Crow.

Before the court is an objection (the "Objection") by the chapter 13 trustee, Michael H. Meyer, Esq. (the "Trustee"), to confirmation of the chapter 13 plan filed by Kathryn Diane Crow (the "Debtor"). The parties waived the right to an evidentiary hearing and agreed to submit the matter on the briefs and the declarations.

The Trustee contends that the Debtor's chapter 13 plan (the "Plan") fails to

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1 satisfy the “projected disposable income” test under 11 U.S.C. § 1325(b)(1)(B).<sup>1</sup>  
2 The Trustee bases his Objection on three factors: First, the Debtor, who lives with  
3 her boyfriend, included the boyfriend in her household size for the purpose of  
4 calculating deductions from income; second, the Debtor claimed deductions for  
5 transportation expenses actually expended on her amended Form 22C (the “Means  
6 Test”),<sup>2</sup> which exceed the amounts already allowed pursuant to the National and  
7 Local Standards published by the Internal Revenue Service (the “I.R.S. Standards”);  
8 third, the Debtor claims, as a special circumstance, a deduction for amounts that she  
9 actually spends for pet care (the “Pet Care Expenses”).

10 The Debtor contends that her boyfriend is a dependent and that his inclusion  
11 on the Means Test is appropriate. She also contends that the additional  
12 transportation expenses (the “Additional Transportation Expenses”) and Pet Care  
13 Expenses (together, the “Additional Expenses”), should be allowed as “special  
14 circumstances.” For the reasons set forth below, the Trustee’s Objection to  
15 confirmation of the Plan will be sustained in part and denied in part.

16 This memorandum contains the court’s findings of fact and conclusions of  
17 law required by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 52(a), made applicable to this  
18 contested matter by Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 7052. The bankruptcy  
19 court has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334 and 11 U.S.C.  
20 § 1325 and General Orders 182 and 330 of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern  
21 District of California. This is a core proceeding as defined in 28 U.S.C.  
22 § 157(b)(2)(A) & (L).

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25 <sup>1</sup>Unless otherwise indicated, all bankruptcy, chapter, code section and rule references are  
26 to the Bankruptcy Code, 11 U.S.C. §§ 101-1330, and to the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy  
27 Procedure, Rules 1001-9036, as enacted and promulgated *after* October 17, 2005, the effective  
date of The Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005, Pub. L. 109-8,  
Apr. 20, 2005, 119 Stat. 23.

28 <sup>2</sup>The Debtor filed an amended Means Test on November 14, 2010, after the Trustee filed  
this Objection. The court deems the Objection to relate to the amended Means Test.

1     **Background and Findings of Fact.**

2             The Debtor's petition was filed on August 11, 2011. With the petition, she  
3     filed her Plan together with all required documents and schedules. The Debtor lives  
4     in Sanger, California. Based on schedule I, the Debtor is employed as a teacher for  
5     the Fresno Unified School District. The Debtor has one automobile, a 2004 Dodge  
6     Dakota, which she valued at \$3,725. The Debtor claims a household size of two,  
7     which includes her unemployed boyfriend who contributes nothing toward the  
8     household expenses. The Debtor's annualized current income, stated on the Means  
9     Test to be \$73,026.36, is above the median income for her household size by \$838  
10    per month. Therefore, the Debtor's disposable income was determined under  
11    §1325(b)(3) and she was required to complete the Means Test.

12            The Debtor reports her "Total current monthly income" to be \$6,085.53. The  
13    Debtor calculated her monthly expenses according to the I.R.S. Standards for a  
14    household of two in each of the categories except "transportation." On line 27A the  
15    I.R.S. Standards allow an expense of \$236 for one automobile. The Debtor claimed  
16    an expense of \$542 on that line. The Debtor's "Total of all deductions allowed  
17    under § 707(b)(2)" is listed as \$5,376.97.<sup>3</sup> On line 57 the Debtor claimed an  
18    additional deduction for "special circumstances" in the amount of \$370 per month  
19    for "Pet care and food (Debtor has 3 dogs and 5 cats)." Together, the Debtor's total  
20    deductions from current monthly income leave a "Monthly Disposable Income" on  
21    line 59 in the amount of \$338.56.

22            The Plan proposes monthly payments of \$339 to the Trustee for 60 months.  
23    The Debtor's Plan satisfies the §1325(a) liquidation test. She owns no real property  
24    and has no secured creditors or unsecured priority creditors. The Plan provides that

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26            <sup>3</sup>These included: line 24A, \$985, "food apparel and services, housekeeping supplies,  
27    personal care, and miscellaneous;" line 25A, \$470 for "housing and utilities; non-mortgage  
28    expenses;" line 27A, \$542.50 for "transportation; vehicle operation/public transportation  
  expense." With the exception of the transportation expense, these are the "no-look" deductions  
  allowed in these categories for a family size of two based on the I.R.S. Standards. The no-look  
  transportation expense is \$236, which is \$234 less than the amount claimed by the Debtor.

1 the unsecured creditors with claims in the estimated amount of \$107,867 will  
2 receive a 16% distribution, or approximately \$17,250 over the life of the Plan.

3 **Issues Presented.**

4 The Trustee contends that the Debtor's Plan does not commit all of her  
5 projected disposable income to payment of her unsecured creditors. The Trustee  
6 objects, first, to the inclusion of the Debtor's boyfriend in calculating her household  
7 size; second, to the claim of the Additional Transportation Expenses in excess of  
8 that permitted under the I.R.S. Standards; and third, to the deduction for Pet Care  
9 Expenses as a special circumstance. In response, the Debtor filed supporting  
10 declarations (the "Declarations") in an effort to explain the Additional Expenses and  
11 to justify their inclusion as deductions from income on the Means Test.

12 The two issues presented here are: (1) whether the Debtor may include her  
13 boyfriend as part of her household for purposes of calculating expenses permitted  
14 under the I.R.S. Standards; (2) whether the Debtor may deduct her Pet Care  
15 Expenses, and/or her Additional Transportation Expenses in excess of the no-look  
16 deduction allowed under I.R.S. Standards.

17 **Analysis and Conclusions of Law.**

18 The analysis begins with § 1325(b)(1)(B). A chapter 13 plan may not be  
19 confirmed over the objection of an unsecured creditor, or the chapter 13 trustee,  
20 unless it provides for payment of the debtor's "projected disposable income" to the  
21 allowed claims of unsecured creditors. The term "projected disposable income" is a  
22 number that is calculated through the Means Test, based on the debtor's income and  
23 various allowed deductions. The Means Test determines, *inter alia*, which statutes  
24 will govern the calculation of "disposable income," how much the debtors must pay  
25 to their unsecured creditors, and how long the debtors' chapter 13 plan must provide  
26 for those payments.

27 The Means Test was created as part of the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and  
28 Consumer Protection Act ("BAPCPA"), which Congress enacted "to correct

1 perceived abuses of the bankruptcy system” and to “help ensure that debtors who  
2 *can pay creditors do pay them.*” *Ransom v. FIA Card Services, N.A. (In re Ransom)*,  
3 131 S. Ct. 716, 721 (2011) (emphasis in original, citations omitted). The Means  
4 Test was designed by Congress “to measure debtors’ disposable income and, in that  
5 way, ‘to ensure that [they] repay creditors the maximum they can afford.’” *Id.* at  
6 725.

7 Here, the Means Test shows that the Debtor’s monthly income exceeds the  
8 State of California’s median income which makes the Debtor “above median  
9 income.” From the current monthly income, the Debtor may deduct “amounts  
10 reasonably necessary for the maintenance or support of the debtor or a dependent.”  
11 § 1325(b)(2)(A)(I). For “above median income” debtors, the term “amounts  
12 reasonably necessary for maintenance or support” is determined with specific  
13 reference to § 707(b)(2), subparagraphs (A) and (B). § 1325(b)(3). Section  
14 707(b)(2)(A) allows the deduction of living expenses based, *inter alia*, on the I.R.S.  
15 Standards.

16 *The Debtor has a Household of Two for the Purposes of the Means Test.*

17 The Means Test calculates the Debtor's applicable median income based on  
18 the Debtor's "household size." The Debtor has included her boyfriend as a member  
19 of her household on that form. In determining a debtor's "disposable income" under  
20 § 1325(b)(1), the court must decide what expenses are "reasonably necessary . . . for  
21 the maintenance or support of the debtor *or a dependent of the debtor.*"  
22 §1325(b)(2)(A)(I) (emphasis added). The term "dependent" is not defined anywhere  
23 in the Bankruptcy Code.

24 A very recent case from a bankruptcy court in the Ninth Circuit, *In re Kops*,  
25 No. 11-41153-JDP, 2012 WL 438623 (Bankr. D. Idaho, Feb. 9, 2012,), lays out the  
26 three main approaches to this post-BAPCPA issue. There, the question was whether  
27 the debtor, who shared custody of his two children with their mother, could claim a  
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1 means test household of three. The creditor contended that the debtor was limited to  
2 a household of 1.34, a number adjusted by the amount of time the children were in  
3 his home. In concluding that the debtor had a household of three, the bankruptcy  
4 court reviewed the different approaches taken by the courts to this “source of  
5 confusion.” *Id.* at \*2.

6 The “heads on beds” approach to household size is used by the Census  
7 Bureau and includes anyone living in a debtor’s home at the time the case is filed.  
8 *See, e.g., In re Ellringer*, 370 B.R. 905, 910-911 (Bankr. D.Minn. 2007). The court  
9 decided that this approach was too inclusive and did not account for the difference  
10 in the Census Bureau calculated “median household income” and “median family  
11 income.” *In re Kops*, 2012 WL 11-41153-JDP, at \*4.

12 The second approach *Kops* considered was the “I.R.S. Dependency  
13 Approach” limiting the definition of “household” for means test purposes to persons  
14 the debtor may claim as dependents on the debtor’s tax return. *In re Morrison*, 443  
15 B.R. 378, 385 (Bankr. M.D.N.C. 2011). The *Kops* court concluded that such an  
16 interpretation was excessively narrow and not supported by statutory interpretation.

17 [W]hile the § 707(b)(2) expenses are limited to amounts a debtor can  
18 claim for himself and his “dependents,” there is no indication  
19 Congress intended the term “household,” or even the term  
“dependents,” to be limited to persons that may be claimed as  
dependents for tax purposes.

20 *In re Kops*, 2012 WL 11-41153-JDP, at \*4.

21 The *Kops* court, employing tenants of statutory interpretation, determined  
22 that the statute did not assign a specialized definition to the word “dependent.”  
23 “Because [the ordinary] definition is much broader than a dependent for tax  
24 purposes only, the Court concludes the IRS dependency approach is not appropriate  
25 for use throughout the means test.” *Id.*

26 Finally, citing *In re Jewell*, 365 B.R. 796, 800–02 (Bankr. S.D. Ohio 2007),  
27 the *Kops* court turned to the “economic unit approach.” Initially, *Kops* explained,  
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1 this judicially-developed doctrine was devised by bankruptcy courts that were  
2 dissatisfied with the other two approaches. The economic unit approach permitted  
3 inclusion, as household members, individuals who were “dependents” of the debtor  
4 in a general sense of the word, that is, “one who relies on another for support.”<sup>4</sup> *In re*  
5 *Kops*, 2012 WL 11-41153-JDP, at \*4.

6 [A] household for means test purposes involves a debtor, those  
7 financially supported by the debtor, and the debtor’s spouse in a joint  
8 case if she does not otherwise rely on the debtor for support.

9 . . .

10 Inasmuch as the economic unit approach is limited to a unit consisting  
11 of a debtor and his dependents, such an approach is appropriate for  
12 use throughout the means test. In other words, the correct approach is  
13 one that determines household members based on a person’s financial  
14 dependence upon, and residence with, a debtor.

15 *In re Kops*, WL 11-41153-JDP, at \*4-5.

16 The *Kops* court declined to decide whether or not the dependent must be related to  
17 the debtor under the Economic Unit Approach to household size. *In re Kops*, WL  
18 11-41153-JDP, at \*n.14.

19 Here, the Trustee does not dispute the evidence submitted by the Debtor that  
20 her boyfriend is unemployed, lives with her, and is supported by her. Though he  
21 questions the propriety of such a deduction, the Trustee does not dispute the  
22 Debtor’s Declaration that she claims her boyfriend as a dependant for tax purposes.  
23 Therefore, the question is one of law.

24 The boyfriend qualifies under the general definition of “dependant” as set

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25 <sup>4</sup>The court noted with disapproval that, recently some courts had devised a test going  
26 beyond the language of the statute, *e.g.*, *In re Morrisson*, 443 B.R. 378, 388 (Bankr. M.D.N.C.  
27 2011). “The Code does not look to whether there is an integrated financial relationship between  
28 a debtor and another person for whom he is claiming expense deductions. In many cases,  
following that approach would turn the language of the Code on its head. . . . The Code . . . does  
not allow a debtor to claim means test expenses for an individual of whom he is a dependent; he  
may only claim such expenses for persons that are dependent on him.” *In re Kops*, WL 11-  
41153-JDP, at \*n.4. (citations omitted).



1 forth in *In re Kops*. In addition, he also qualifies as a dependent under the more  
 2 narrow IRS dependency approach. Title 26 U.S.C. § 152 of the Internal Revenue  
 3 Code defines the term “dependent” “for purposes of this subtitle.” *Inter alia*, a  
 4 dependent includes: an individual who lives with the tax payer all year as a member  
 5 of the household, with a gross income of less than \$3,650 for the year, for whom the  
 6 tax payer provides more than half of the person’s support for the year.<sup>5</sup> Thus,  
 7 according to the record, the Debtor’s boyfriend qualifies as a dependent for the  
 8 purposes of the Means Test under both the “economic unit” approach used by *In re*  
 9 *Kops* as well as the more restrictive “IRS dependency approach.”

10 *The Additional Transportation and Pet Care Expenses Do Not Qualify*  
 11 *as “Special Circumstances.”*

12 In addition to expenses allowed by the I.R.S. Standards, a debtor may also be  
 13 able to deduct expenses which can be categorized as “special circumstances, such as  
 14 a serious medical condition or a call or order to active duty in the Armed Forces.”  
 15 § 707(b)(2)(B)(I). The debtor has the burden of proof to establish the “special  
 16 circumstances” through an analysis involving a four-part inquiry. To justify an  
 17 additional expense or adjustment to current monthly income, the debtor must (1)  
 18 demonstrate that there is no reasonable alternative for the additional expense  
 19 (§ 707(b)(2)(B)(I)), (2) itemize the additional expense (§ 707(b)(2)(B)(ii)), (3)  
 20 provide documentation for the expense (§ 707(b)(2)(B)(ii)(I)), and (4) provide a  
 21 detailed explanation of the special circumstances that make the expense necessary  
 22 and reasonable (§ 707(b)(2)(B)(ii)(II)).<sup>6</sup> The debtor must attest under oath as to the  
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24 <sup>5</sup>The relationship may not violate local law.

25 <sup>6</sup>There is no supporting documentation in the record for the Additional Expenses. The  
 26 Debtors contend that their supporting documents were provided to the Trustee for review and the  
 27 Trustee does not contend in this Objection that the Debtors’ Additional Expenses were not  
 28 adequately itemized or documented by the time this matter was submitted for a ruling. This  
 Objection is based solely on the first and fourth “special circumstances” factors identified above.



1 accuracy of the information offered to demonstrate that the “special circumstance”  
2 expenses or adjustments to income are required (§ 707(b)(2)(B)(iii)).

3 For purposes of the Means Test, Congress did not provide an exhaustive list  
4 of “special circumstances,” but it did give examples of situations which the court  
5 should consider as qualifying. It has been noted, that the examples given by  
6 Congress (a serious medical condition or a call to active duty in the Armed Forces)  
7 “both constitute situations which not only put a strain on a debtor’s household  
8 budget, but they arise from circumstances normally beyond the debtor’s control.”  
9 *Egebjerg v. United States Trustee (In re Egebjerg)*, 574 F.3d 1045, 1053 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir.  
10 2009) (citation omitted).

11 Here, the Debtor contends in her Declaration that the Additional  
12 Transportation Expenses are reasonable and necessary because she lives in a rural  
13 area. This court decided, in *In re Greer, et al*, Case # 10-63833, 2011 U.S. Bankr.  
14 Ct. (Sept. 30, 2011), that as to categories under which the I.R.S. Standards provide a  
15 “no-look” amount, the debtor may not deduct expenses based on higher actual costs  
16 unless the expenses qualify as a special circumstance. The Debtor took the full “no-  
17 look” deductions permitted on the Means Test, pursuant to the I.R.S. Standards as  
18 adjusted for family size and locale: on lines 24A (“food, apparel and services,  
19 housekeeping supplies, personal care, and miscellaneous”), 24B (“health care”),  
20 25A (“Housing and utilities–non mortgage”), and 25B (“housing and utilities;  
21 mortgage/rent expense”). With some exceptions not applicable here, the Bankruptcy  
22 Code does not allow the deduction of actual expenses, in excess of those specifically  
23 allowed by the I.R.S. Standards, simply because the debtor actually spends that  
24 amount of money. Indeed, the Bankruptcy Code specifically states that certain  
25 deductions for “above-median income” debtors “*shall be* the debtor’s applicable  
26 monthly expense amounts specified under the [IRS] Standards . . . in effect on the  
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1 date of the order for relief.” § 707(b)(2)(A)(ii)(I). (Emphasis added.)<sup>7</sup> Clearly, with  
2 the enactment of BAPCPA, Congress intended that debtors who seek bankruptcy  
3 relief, and whose lifestyle may interfere with the ability to fully pay their creditors,  
4 must be prepared to make some adjustments to their lifestyle in a good faith effort to  
5 repay the creditors as much as they can afford. The Debtor is essentially asking her  
6 creditors to fund the cost of her lifestyle.

7 The wording of the Bankruptcy Code allows the court some discretion to  
8 allow a “special circumstance” expense when there is a true need for the expense  
9 due to circumstances that are clearly beyond the debtor’s control and for which there  
10 is no reasonable alternative. Cases in which the courts have allowed the deduction  
11 of extra expenses usually involve extraordinary situations. Here, the Debtors’  
12 declaration fails to show that all of the additional expenses she has claimed are the  
13 result of “extraordinary circumstances” and factors “beyond her control.” Although  
14 job-related commuting expenses could conceivably qualify as “special  
15 circumstances,” if properly documented, the Debtor has presented no evidence to  
16 the court that the mere fact that she lives in a rural area and commutes to her job  
17 rises to the level of special circumstances. Similarly, the Debtor’s Declaration does  
18 not offer any facts from which the court could decide that the Pet Care Expenses rise  
19 to the level of “special circumstances.” However, the court’s decision has no  
20 bearing on the Debtor’s choice of how, or if, she may care for her pets or drive her  
21 automobile. The Debtor herself must decide how to allocate her resources permitted  
22 under the Means Test.

23 The Debtor has expressed a willingness to modify her Plan when her  
24 boyfriend becomes employed. Decl. at ¶3, Nov. 14, 2011, ECF No. 23. The Trustee  
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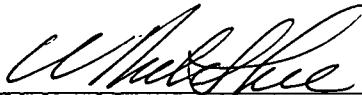
26 <sup>7</sup>Line 26 of the Means Test provides for consideration of additional “housing and  
27 utilities” expenses to which a debtor may be entitled under the I.R.S. Standards if it can be shown  
28 that the I.R.S. Standards “do not accurately compute the allowance.” The Debtors did not take  
any deduction on line 26.

1 has not objected to the Plan on the grounds of good faith or presented any facts  
2 which would support a finding that the Debtor's petition or Plan was not filed in  
3 good faith.

4 **Conclusion.**

5 Based on the forgoing, the Trustee's Objection is sustained in part and  
6 overruled in part. For purposes of the Means Test, the Debtor may claim a  
7 household size of two. However, the Debtor has failed to satisfy her burden of  
8 proof with regard to the calculation of projected disposable income and compliance  
9 with §1325(b)(1)(B). The Debtor may not deduct either the Additional  
10 Transportation Expenses or the Pet Care Expenses from her projected monthly  
11 income. Confirmation of the Plan will be denied without prejudice.

12 Dated: April 2, 2012

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14 W. Richard Lee  
15 United States Bankruptcy Judge  
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Kathryn Diane Crow, Case No. 11-19074-B-13/DC No. MHM-1

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